

Posets of annular non-crossing partitions of types B and D

Alexandru Nica ¹

Ion Oancea

Department of Pure Mathematics, University of Waterloo

Abstract

We study the set $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ of annular non-crossing permutations of type B, and we introduce a corresponding set $NC^B(p, q)$ of annular non-crossing partitions of type B, where p and q are two positive integers. We prove that the natural bijection between $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ and $NC^B(p, q)$ is a poset isomorphism, where the partial order on $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ is induced from the hyperoctahedral group B_{p+q} , while $NC^B(p, q)$ is partially ordered by reverse refinement. In the case when $q = 1$, we prove that $NC^B(p, 1)$ is a lattice with respect to reverse refinement order.

We point out that an analogous development can be pursued in type D, where one gets a canonical isomorphism between $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q)$ and $NC^D(p, q)$. For $q = 1$, the poset $NC^D(p, 1)$ coincides with a poset “ $NC^{(D)}(p + 1)$ ” constructed in a paper by Athanasiadis and Reiner in 2004, and is a lattice by the results of that paper.

1. Introduction

Let p and q be two positive integers. Denote $p + q =: n$, and consider the hyperoctahedral group B_n – that is, the group of permutations τ of $\{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}$ with the property that $\tau(-i) = -\tau(i)$ for every $1 \leq i \leq n$. We will use the notation $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ for the set of permutations $\tau \in B_n$ that can be drawn without crossings (in a sense explained precisely in subsection 2.5 and in Definition 3.1 below) inside an annulus which has the points $1, \dots, p, -1, \dots, -p$ marked clockwise on its outer circle, and has the points $p + 1, \dots, n, -(p+1), \dots, -n$ marked counterclockwise on its inner circle. A concrete example of drawing of a permutation $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ is shown in Figure 1.

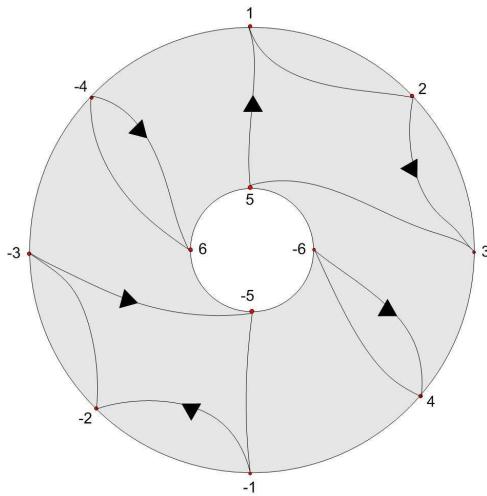


Figure 1. An example of annular non-crossing permutation of type B:

$$\tau = (1, 2, 3, 5)(4, -6)(-1, -2, -3, -5)(-4, 6) \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(4, 2).$$

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In recent research literature started by [2], [6] one considers a length function $\ell_B : B_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ which is invariant under conjugation, and a partial order on B_n defined by the condition that

$$\sigma \leq \tau \text{ in } B_n \iff \ell_B(\tau) = \ell_B(\sigma) + \ell_B(\sigma^{-1}\tau), \quad \sigma, \tau \in B_n. \quad (1.1)$$

The first result of the present paper is stated as follows.

Theorem 1.1. *In the notations introduced above, we have that*

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q) = \{\tau \in B_n \mid \tau \leq \gamma\}, \quad (1.2)$$

where $\gamma = (1, \dots, p, -1, \dots, -p)(p+1, \dots, n, -(p+1), \dots, -n) \in B_n$.

Notation 1.2. 1° For a permutation $\tau \in B_n$ we will denote by $\Omega(\tau)$ the partition of $\{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}$ into cycles of τ . If A is a block of $\Omega(\tau)$ then, clearly, the set $-A := \{-a \mid a \in A\}$ is a block of $\Omega(\tau)$ as well. We have that either $A \cap (-A) = \emptyset$ or $A = -A$; in the latter case we say that A is an **inversion-invariant block**, or that it is a **zero-block** of $\Omega(\tau)$.

2° Let τ be in B_n , and let us write explicitly

$$\Omega(\tau) = \{A_1, -A_1, \dots, A_k, -A_k, Z_1, \dots, Z_l\}, \quad (1.3)$$

where Z_1, \dots, Z_l ($0 \leq l \leq n$) are the zero-blocks of $\Omega(\tau)$. Then we denote

$$\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) = \{A_1, -A_1, \dots, A_k, -A_k, Z_1 \cup \dots \cup Z_l\} \quad (1.4)$$

(a new partition of $\{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}$, which has at most one zero-block).

In this paper we introduce the set $NC^B(p, q)$ of partitions of $\{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}$, defined as follows.

Definition 1.3. In the notations set above, we put

$$NC^B(p, q) := \{\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)\}. \quad (1.5)$$

We view $NC^B(p, q)$ as a partially ordered set, with partial order given by reverse refinement ($\pi \leq \rho$ if and only if every block of ρ is a union of blocks of π).

Theorem 1.4. *The function*

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q) \ni \tau \mapsto \tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \in NC^B(p, q) \quad (1.6)$$

is bijective, and is moreover a poset isomorphism, where the partial order on $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ is the one induced from B_n (as in Equation (1.1)), while $NC^B(p, q)$ is partially ordered by reverse refinement.

The fact that $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ (rather than $\Omega(\tau)$ itself) is used in Theorem 1.4 comes from an order-preservation issue. The function $\tau \mapsto \Omega(\tau)$ is one-to-one on $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ (see Remark 4.6 below), but is not order-preserving – it is immediate, for instance, that there exist permutations $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ such that $\Omega(\tau) \not\leq \Omega(\gamma)$ (even though Theorem 1.1 asserts that $\tau \leq \gamma$ for every $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$). The adjustment from $\Omega(\tau)$ to $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ corrects this problem.

It is natural to ask whether $NC^B(p, q)$ is a lattice under the reverse refinement order. This is equivalent, by Theorem 1.4, to asking if $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ is a lattice with respect to the partial order inherited from B_n . It turns out that $NC^B(p, q)$ is not a lattice when $p, q \geq 2$; but it is nevertheless interesting to see that that the following holds:

Theorem 1.5. *For $n \geq 2$, the poset $NC^B(n-1,1)$ is a lattice. The meet operation on $NC^B(n-1,1)$ is the restriction of the meet operation on the lattice of all partitions of $\{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}$; that is, for $\pi, \rho \in NC^B(n-1,1)$, the blocks of the meet $\pi \wedge \rho \in NC^B(n-1,1)$ are precisely the non-empty intersections $A \cap B$ where A is a block of π and B is a block of ρ .*

Remark 1.6. The theorems presented above refer to the combination of two frameworks for studying non-crossing permutations and partitions that have appeared (separately from each other) in the recent research literature. In this remark we comment briefly on how the results of the present paper are (or are not) analogous to known results holding in these two separate frameworks.

Framework I: non-crossing permutations of type B in the disc.

Theorems 1.1 and 1.4 are faithful analogues for results known to hold for non-crossing permutations and partitions of type B that are drawn in a disc (rather than in an annulus). Here partitions were considered before permutations, in the work of Reiner [14]. The poset $NC^B(n)$ of (disc) non-crossing partitions of type B consists of those partitions π of $\{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}$ which are non-crossing with respect to the order $1 < 2 < \dots < n < -1 < -2 < \dots < -n$, and have the symmetry property that if A is a block of π then $-A$ is a block of π as well. $NC^B(n)$ embeds naturally into the hyperoctahedral group B_n , and one can define $S_{nc}^B(n)$ as the image of $NC^B(n)$ under this embedding. The inverse of the canonical bijection $NC^B(n) \mapsto S_{nc}^B(n)$ is precisely the restriction to $S_{nc}^B(n)$ of the orbit map $\tau \mapsto \Omega(\tau)$ from Notation 1.2.1. It turns out (see Theorem 4.9 of [6], or Section 4.2 of [2], or Theorem 3.2 of [4]) that

$$S_{nc}^B(n) = \{\tau \in B_n \mid \tau \leq \gamma_o\}, \quad (1.7)$$

where $\gamma_o = (1, 2, \dots, n, -1, -2, \dots, -n)$ and where the partial order considered on B_n is the same as above (defined by the formula (1.1)). Moreover, the bijection

$$S_{nc}^B(n) \ni \tau \mapsto \Omega(\tau) \in NC^B(n) \quad (1.8)$$

is a poset isomorphism, where $S_{nc}^B(n)$ is considered with the partial order from (1.1) while $NC^B(n)$ is partially ordered by reverse refinement. Theorems 1.1 and 1.4 can be viewed as annular counterparts for these facts known from the disc case.

Framework II: annular non-crossing permutations of type A.

Here we consider the set $S_{nc}^A(p,q)$ of permutations τ of $\{1, \dots, p+q\}$ that can be drawn without crossings inside an annulus which has the points $1, \dots, p$ marked clockwise on its outer circle and has the points $p+1, \dots, p+q$ marked counterclockwise on its inner circle. (Unlike in type B, there are no additional symmetry requirements that τ has to satisfy.) It is intriguing that the above Theorems 1.1 and 1.4 are not counterparts of type B for some theorems that hold for $S_{nc}^A(p,q)$. Indeed, the relation between $S_{nc}^A(p,q)$ and the poset of partitions of $\{1, \dots, p+q\}$ is marred by the fact that the orbit map $\tau \mapsto \Omega(\tau)$ is not one-to-one on $S_{nc}^A(p,q)$ (see Section 4 of [13] for a detailed discussion of why this happens). On the other hand it is easily seen that $S_{nc}^A(p,q)$ is not an interval with respect to the natural partial order (analogous to the one from formula (1.1)) that one can define on the group of all permutations of $\{1, \dots, p+q\}$. Thus annular non-crossing permutations of type A don't relate so well to posets of set-partitions. From this perspective, the goal of the present paper is to show that the situation improves by quite a bit when one adds symmetry requirements of type B.

Remark 1.7. All three theorems presented above also have analogues living in the framework of Weyl groups of type D. We discuss these analogues in Section 7 of the paper. For Theorems 1.1 and 1.4, the corresponding facts about $S_{nc}^D(p, q)$ and $NC^D(p, q)$ are easily derived out of their counterparts of type B (see Corollaries 7.1 and 7.2 below). Concerning the type D counterpart for Theorem 1.5, it turns out that $NC^D(n - 1, 1)$ coincides exactly with the poset “ $NC^{(D)}(n)$ ” constructed in the paper [1] by Athanasiadis and Reiner, and is hence a lattice by the results of that paper.

Remark 1.8. Since introducing the symmetry of type B improves the situation and leads to nicer posets of annular non-crossing partitions, it is of clear interest to look at the enumerative properties of these newly introduced structures. Some results in this direction are obtained in [8], where the rank-generating function and the Möbius function of $NC^B(p, q)$ are studied.

Remark 1.9. (*Organization of the paper.*) Besides the introduction section, the paper has six other sections. Section 2 contains a review of some background and notations. In Section 3 we prove Theorem 1.1, then Section 4 is devoted to discussing the map $\tilde{\Omega}$ and to proving Theorem 1.4. The proof of Theorem 1.5 is divided between the Sections 5 and 6 of the paper. Section 5 still uses the framework of $NC^B(p, q)$ where p, q are arbitrary positive integers. We study intersection meets of partitions from $NC^B(p, q)$, and find out there is only one possibility for how it can happen that $\pi, \rho \in NC^B(p, q)$, but the intersection meet $\pi \wedge \rho$ is no longer in $NC^B(p, q)$: a certain permutation canonically associated to $\pi \wedge \rho$ must display an annular crossing pattern called “(AC-3)” (see Remark 5.11 below). In Section 6 we observe that this unpleasant phenomenon can only take place when both p and q are at least equal to 2, and this gives us the proof of Theorem 1.5. Finally, Section 7 discusses the type D analogues for the results presented above in type B.

2. Background and notations

2.1 Some general notations

For a finite set X we will denote by $\mathcal{P}(X)$ the set of all partitions of X , and we will denote by $\mathcal{S}(X)$ the set of all permutations of X . If $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X)$, then the action of τ splits X into **orbits** of τ (where $x, y \in X$ are in the same orbit of τ if and only if there exists $m \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\tau^m(x) = y$). The number of orbits of τ will be denoted by $\#(\tau)$. As already mentioned in Notation 1.2, the partition of X into orbits of τ will be denoted by $\Omega(\tau)$.

Another notation used throughout the paper concerns the concept of “permutation induced by $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ on a subset A of X ” (which makes sense even if A is not invariant under the action of τ). The definition for this goes as follows.

Definition 2.1. Let X be a finite set, let τ be a permutation of X , and let A be a non-empty subset of X . The **permutation of A induced by τ** will be denoted by $\tau \downarrow A$, and is the permutation in $\mathcal{S}(A)$ defined as follows: for every $a \in A$ we look at the sequence (of elements of X) $\tau(a), \tau^2(a), \dots, \tau^k(a), \dots$ and define $(\tau \downarrow A)(a)$ to be the first element of this sequence which is again in A .

2.2 Length-function and partial order on the group B_n

The length function $\ell_B : B_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ used in Equation (1.1) of the introduction is defined in terms of the following set of generators for B_n :

$$\begin{aligned} & \{(i, j)(-i, -j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \cup \{(i, -j)(-i, j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \\ & \cup \{(i, -i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq n\}. \end{aligned} \tag{2.1}$$

More precisely: for every $\tau \in B_n$, the length $\ell_B(\tau)$ is defined as the smallest possible k such that τ can be factored as a product of k generators from (2.1) (with the convention that a product of 0 generators gives the unit of B_n). It is easily verified that the length ℓ_B can be equivalently defined by the formula

$$\ell_B(\tau) = n - m, \tag{2.2}$$

where m is the number of pairs of non-inversion-invariant orbits of $\tau \in B_m$.

By starting from the length function ℓ_B , one introduces a partial order relation on B_n , in the way described in Equation (1.1) of the introduction. Later in the paper we will need to use the explicit description for covers with respect to this partial order. (Given $\sigma, \tau \in B_n$, recall that τ is said to **cover** σ when $\sigma < \tau$ and there exists no $\phi \in B_n$ such that $\sigma < \phi < \tau$.) This goes as follows.

Proposition 2.2. *Let σ and τ be two permutations in B_n . Then τ covers σ if and only if one of the following four situations takes place.*

- (a) $\sigma^{-1}\tau$ is of the form $(i, -i)$, where i and $-i$ belong to different orbits of σ .
- (b) $\sigma^{-1}\tau$ is of the form $(i, j)(-i, -j)$ with $|i| \neq |j|$, where i and $-i$ belong to the same orbit of σ , but j and $-j$ do not belong to the same orbit of σ .
- (c) $\sigma^{-1}\tau$ is of the form $(i, j)(-i, -j)$ with $|i| \neq |j|$, where no two of $i, -i, j, -j$ belong to the same orbit of σ .
- (d) $\sigma^{-1}\tau$ is of the form $(i, j)(-i, -j)$ with $|i| \neq |j|$, where i and $-j$ belong to the same orbit of σ , and this orbit is not inversion-invariant (hence does not contain $-i$ and j).

For a proof of Proposition 2.2, see for instance Section 3 of [6].

2.3 Non-crossing permutations

Let τ and γ be permutations of a finite set X . Besides the numbers $\#(\tau)$ and $\#(\gamma)$ (that count the orbits of τ and respectively of γ) let us also consider the number $\#(\tau, \gamma)$ which counts the orbits for the action on X of the subgroup of $S(X)$ generated by $\{\tau, \gamma\}$. The **genus formula** for τ and γ says that the quantity g defined by

$$(|X| + 2 \cdot \#(\tau, \gamma)) - (\#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) + \#(\gamma)) = 2g \tag{2.3}$$

has to be a non-negative integer. The significance of g is as of genus for a certain orientable surface constructed from τ and γ . Formula (2.3) goes back at least to the 1960's (see [9]), and appears in various forms in the literature on factorizations of permutations (see e.g. Section 2 of [7]). For a detailed exposition of the underlying theory of graphs on surfaces see Chapter 1 of [12] (where the above formula can be found in Section 1.5, Proposition 1.5.3).

In this paper we will reserve the name “non-crossing” for the situation when $g = 0$, that is, for the situation when the non-crossing drawings for τ and γ are made in the plane. In (2.3) we fix γ as our “reference permutation”, and we make the following definition.

Definition 2.3. Let X be a finite set and let γ be a permutation of X . The set of **non-crossing permutations of X with respect to γ** is

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) := \left\{ \tau \in \mathcal{S}(X) \mid \#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) + \#(\gamma) = |X| + 2 \cdot \#(\tau, \gamma) \right\}. \quad (2.4)$$

In other words, what we do is to start with a planar picture where the elements of X are represented as connected by the cycles of γ ; then $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ consists of those permutations $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ which can be drawn without crossings in this picture. In this paper we are dealing with the situations when $\#(\gamma) = 1$ and when $\#(\gamma) = 2$. These situations are discussed in more detail and are illustrated with pictures in the next two subsections.

2.4 $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ in the case when $\#(\gamma) = 1$

If $\#(\gamma) = 1$ then $\#(\gamma, \tau) = 1$ for every $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X)$. The genus formula (2.3) gives us that

$$\#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) \leq |X| + 1, \quad \forall \tau \in \mathcal{S}(X), \quad (2.5)$$

and Definition 2.3 becomes

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) = \{\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X) \mid \#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = |X| + 1\}. \quad (2.6)$$

The description in (2.6) is very useful, but is not how one usually introduces $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ in the literature on non-crossing partitions and permutations. (For a survey of the fairly extensive literature on this topic, see e.g. [15].) When $\#(\gamma) = 1$, the usual way of introducing $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ is as the set of permutations that “avoid the crossing pattern $(1, 3)(2, 4)$ ”; this is precisely stated on the right-hand side of the equivalence (2.7) in Proposition 2.5 below.

Definition 2.4. Let X be a finite set, and let $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ be such that $\#(\gamma) = 1$.

1° Let τ be a permutation of X . If for every orbit A of τ we have $\tau \downarrow A = \gamma \downarrow A$ (equality of induced permutations, considered in the sense of Definition 2.1), then we will say that τ is **compatible with γ** .

2° Let τ be a permutation of X . If there exist four distinct elements $a, b, c, d \in X$ such that $\gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$ and $\tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, c)(b, d)$, then we will say that τ has the **crossing pattern (DC)** with respect to γ .

Proposition 2.5. Let X be a finite set, and let $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ be such that $\#(\gamma) = 1$. Consider the set of non-crossing permutations $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$, defined as in Equation (2.6). For a permutation τ of X we then have the equivalence:

$$\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \tau \text{ is compatible with } \gamma, \text{ and } \tau \text{ does not} \\ \text{have the crossing pattern (DC) with respect to } \gamma. \end{cases} \quad (2.7)$$

For a proof of Proposition 2.5, see e.g. Section 1.3 of [3], or Section 2 of [5].

The initials “DC” in Definition 2.4 stand for “Disc-Crossing”. This is in relation to the fact that in order to draw permutations in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$, one starts by representing the elements of X as points on the boundary of a disc, in the cyclic order indicated by γ , and then the cycles of τ are represented by drawing contours inside that disc. An illustration of how this goes is shown in Figure 2 below.

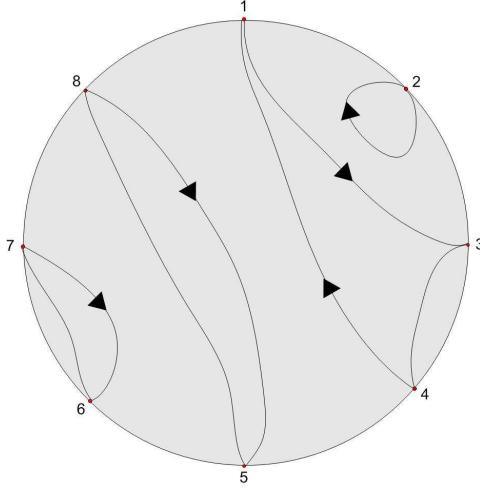


Figure 2. An example of a non-crossing permutation in the disc:
 $X = \{1, \dots, 8\}$, $\gamma = (1, 2, \dots, 8)$, $\tau = (1, 3, 4)(2)(5, 8)(6, 7) \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$.

2.5 $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ in the case when $\#(\gamma) = 2$

In this subsection we fix a finite set X and a permutation $\gamma \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ such that $\#(\gamma) = 2$. The two orbits of γ will be denoted by Y and Z . In order to spell out what $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ is in this case, it will be convenient to use the following definition.

Definition 2.6. A subset $A \subseteq X$ such that $A \cap Y \neq \emptyset \neq A \cap Z$ will be said to be **γ -connected**. A partition $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ will be said to be **γ -connected** when it has at least one γ -connected block, and will be said to be **γ -disconnected** in the opposite case. Finally, a permutation $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ will be said to be **γ -connected** (respectively **γ -disconnected**) when the orbit partition $\Omega(\tau)$ is so.

It is clear that for $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ we have

$$\#(\tau, \gamma) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } \tau \text{ is } \gamma\text{-connected} \\ 2 & \text{if } \tau \text{ is } \gamma\text{-disconnected.} \end{cases}$$

The inequality provided by the genus formula thus splits in two cases:

$$(\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X), \gamma\text{-connected}) \Rightarrow \#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) \leq |X|, \quad (2.8)$$

and

$$(\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X), \gamma\text{-disconnected}) \Rightarrow \#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) \leq |X| + 2. \quad (2.9)$$

So the definition made for $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ in Definition 2.3 takes here the following form:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) = & \left\{ \tau \in \mathcal{S}(X) \mid \tau \text{ is } \gamma\text{-connected and } \#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = |X| \right\} \\ & \cup \left\{ \tau \in \mathcal{S}(X) \mid \tau \text{ is } \gamma\text{-disconnected and } \#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = |X| + 2 \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (2.10)$$

We next state the counterparts of Definition 2.4 and of Proposition 2.5 from the preceding subsection. Instead of the crossing pattern (DC) from Definition 2.4 we will now have some “annular” crossing patterns (AC-1), (AC-2), (AC-3). In order to describe them, it is useful to introduce the following notation.

Notation 2.7. For every $y \in Y$ and $z \in Z$ we will denote by $\lambda_{y,z}$ the permutation of X which fixes y and z , and organizes $X \setminus \{y, z\}$ in a cycle in the following way:

$$\lambda_{y,z} = (\gamma(y), \gamma^2(y), \dots, \gamma^{|Y|-1}(y), \gamma(z), \gamma^2(z), \dots, \gamma^{|Z|-1}(z)). \quad (2.11)$$

The permutations $\lambda_{y,z}$ will be called in what follows **AC-test permutations** (because they are used in the annular crossing patterns (AC-2) and (AC-3) from the next definition).

Definition 2.8. 1° We will say that a permutation $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ is **compatible with** γ if for every orbit A of τ the following two conditions are satisfied:

- (i) $\tau \downarrow (A \cap Y) = \gamma \downarrow (A \cap Y)$, $\tau \downarrow (A \cap Z) = \gamma \downarrow (A \cap Z)$.
- (ii) There exists at most one element $a' \in A \cap Y$ such that $\tau(a') \in Z$, and there exists at most one element $a'' \in A \cap Z$ such that $\tau(a'') \in Y$.

2° Let τ be a permutation of X . We define three **annular crossing patterns** for τ with respect to γ , as follows:

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| (AC-1) | There exist four distinct elements $a, b, c, d \in X$ such that
$\gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$ and $\tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, c)(b, d)$. |
| (AC-2) | There exist five distinct elements $a, b, c, y, z \in X$ such that $y \in Y$, $z \in Z$,
$\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c\} = (a, b, c)$ and $\tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, y, z\} = (a, c, b)(y, z)$. |
| (AC-3) | There exist six distinct elements $a, b, c, d, y, z \in X$ such that $y \in Y$, $z \in Z$,
$\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$ and $\tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, d, y, z\} = (a, c)(b, d)(y, z)$. |

Proposition 2.9. Consider the set of annular non-crossing permutations $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$, as in Definition 2.3. For a permutation τ of X we have the equivalence:

$$\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \Leftrightarrow \begin{cases} \tau \text{ is compatible with } \gamma, \text{ and } \tau \text{ does not satisfy} \\ \text{any of the crossing patterns (AC-1),} \\ \text{(AC-2), (AC-3) with respect to } \gamma. \end{cases} \quad (2.12)$$

For a proof of Proposition 2.9, see section 6 of [13]. Note that in [13] it is the condition on the right-hand side of (2.12) which is taken as definition for $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$.

The initials “AC” in (AC-1), (AC-2), (AC-3) stand for “Annular Crossing”. This comes from the fact that in order to draw permutations in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ one starts by representing the elements of X as points on the boundary of an annulus. The convention used in [13] is that the elements of Y are represented on the outer circle of the annulus, clockwise and in the order indicated by $\gamma \downarrow Y$; and the elements of Z are represented on the inner circle of the annulus, counterclockwise and in the order indicated by $\gamma \downarrow Z$. In terms of pictures drawn in this annulus, the fact that a permutation τ of X belongs to $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ corresponds then to the following. One can draw a closed contour for each of the cycles of τ , such that

- (i) each of the contours does not self-intersect, and goes clockwise around the region it encloses;
- (ii) the region enclosed by each of the contours is contained in the annulus;
- (iii) regions enclosed by different contours are mutually disjoint.

For an explanation of why the existence of a drawing satisfying (i)–(iii) corresponds to the algebraic conditions stated on the right-hand side of the equivalence (2.12), see Remarks 3.8 and 3.9 in [13]. An example of how such a drawing looks is shown in Figure 3.

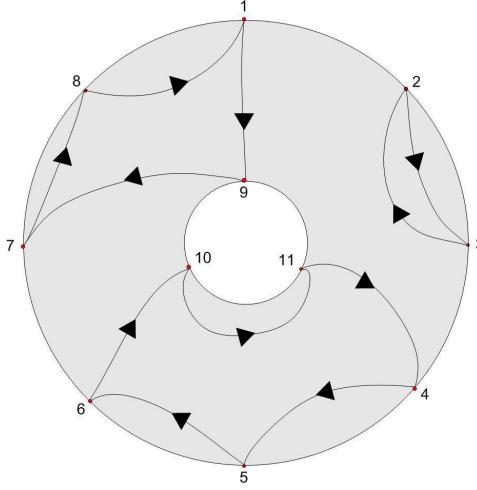


Figure 3. An example of annular non-crossing permutation: $X = \{1, \dots, 11\}$, $\gamma = (1, 2, \dots, 8)(9, 10, 11)$, $\tau = (1, 9, 7, 8)(2, 3)(4, 5, 6, 10, 11) \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$.

3. $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and proof of Theorem 1.1

In this section we fix two positive integers p and q . We denote $p + q =: n$, and we put

$$X := \{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}. \quad (3.1)$$

We consider the hyperoctahedral group $B_n = \{\tau \in \mathcal{S}(X) \mid \tau(-i) = -\tau(i), 1 \leq i \leq n\}$, and the special permutation

$$\gamma := (1, \dots, p, -1, \dots, -p)(p+1, \dots, n, -(p+1), \dots, -n) \in B_n. \quad (3.2)$$

Following the notations from subsection 2.5, we will denote the orbits of γ by Y and Z :

$$\begin{cases} Y := \{1, \dots, p\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -p\} \\ Z := \{p+1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-(p+1), \dots, -n\}. \end{cases} \quad (3.3)$$

Definition 3.1. The set $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ of annular non-crossing permutations of type B is

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q) := \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \cap B_n, \quad (3.4)$$

where $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ is defined as in subsection 2.3 (see also subsection 2.5).

Our goal for the section is to prove that (as stated in Theorem 1.1) we have

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \cap B_n = \{\tau \in B_n \mid \tau \leq \gamma\}, \quad (3.5)$$

where the partial order considered on B_n is the one coming from the length function ℓ_B . We will verify (3.5) by discussing separately the cases where we deal with γ -connected and with γ -disconnected permutations of X (in Proposition 3.5 and in Proposition 3.2, respectively). We first deal with the γ -disconnected case, which is immediately obtained from facts known in the disc case.

Proposition 3.2. Consider the permutations induced by γ on Y and on Z :

$$\alpha := \gamma \downarrow Y = (1, \dots, p, -1, \dots, -p), \quad \beta := \gamma \downarrow Z = (p+1, \dots, n, -(p+1), \dots, -n).$$

Given a γ -disconnected permutation $\tau \in B_n$, the following three statements about τ are equivalent:

- (1) $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$.
- (2) $\tau \downarrow Y \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(Y, \alpha)$ and $\tau \downarrow Z \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(Z, \beta)$.
- (3) $\tau \leq \gamma$ with respect to the partial order considered on B_n .

Proof. The equivalence (1) \Leftrightarrow (2) is proved in Remark 3.8 of [13]. For (2) \Leftrightarrow (3), let B_Y and B_Z denote the Weyl groups of type B defined on Y and respectively on Z ; that is, B_Y consists of the permutations $\tau \in \mathcal{S}(Y)$ which satisfy the condition $\tau(-i) = -\tau(i)$, $\forall i \in Y$, and similarly for B_Z . Each of the groups B_Y and B_Z has a length function ℓ_B on it, and a partial order defined by starting from ℓ_B (by the same recipe that was used to define the partial order of B_n). It is immediately verified, directly from definitions, that statement (3) is equivalent to

$$(3') (\tau \downarrow Y) \leq \alpha \text{ in } B_Y, \text{ and } (\tau \downarrow Z) \leq \beta \text{ in } B_Z.$$

But (3') is in turn equivalent to (2), due to the result from the disc case that was quoted in Equation (1.7) of Remark 1.6. \blacksquare

We now take on the γ -connected case. Here it comes in handy to first record that a γ -connected permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ can never have inversion-invariant orbits. This fact can be proved as follows.

Lemma 3.3. Let τ be a permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. Then τ cannot have a γ -connected orbit which is inversion-invariant.

Proof. Assume for contradiction that τ has such an orbit A . Since A is γ -connected, we can find elements $i \in A \cap Y$ and $j \in A \cap Z$ such that $\tau(i) = j$. But then $-i$ also belongs to $A \cap Y$, and has $\tau(-i) = -j \in A \cap Z$; so we see that τ does not satisfy the condition (ii) in Definition 2.8.1 – contradiction. \blacksquare

Proposition 3.4. Let τ be a γ -connected permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. Then τ has no inversion-invariant orbits.

Proof. By hypothesis, τ has a γ -connected orbit C . Let us fix two elements $i, j \in C$ such that $i \in Y$, $j \in Z$, and $\tau(i) = j$.

The preceding lemma implies that the orbit $-C$ of τ is distinct from C . Note that we have $-i \in (-C) \cap Y$, $-j \in (-C) \cap Z$, and $\tau(-i) = -j$.

Assume for contradiction that τ has an inversion-orbit A , and let k be an element of A . By looking at the six elements $i, j, -i, -j, k, -k$ we see that τ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-3), contradiction. \blacksquare

Proposition 3.5. Let $\tau \in B_n$ be a γ -connected permutation. Then we have

$$\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \Leftrightarrow (\tau \leq \gamma \text{ in } B_n). \quad (3.6)$$

Proof. “ \Rightarrow ” τ has no inversion-invariant orbits (by Proposition 3.4), so the formula (2.2) for length in B_n gives us that

$$\ell_B(\tau) = n - \frac{1}{2}\#(\tau). \quad (3.7)$$

Let us now look at the permutation $\tau^{-1}\gamma$. It is immediate that this permutation is in B_n , and that it is γ -connected (because τ is so). On the other hand it is still true that $\tau^{-1}\gamma$ belongs to $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ – for a proof of this, see Corollary 6.5 of [13]. Hence $\tau^{-1}\gamma$ also is a γ -connected permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \cap B_n = \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and we have the analogue of Equation (3.7), that

$$\ell_B(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = n - \frac{1}{2}\#(\tau^{-1}\gamma). \quad (3.8)$$

By adding together the Equations (3.7) and (3.8), we obtain that

$$\ell_B(\tau) + \ell_B(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = 2n - \frac{1}{2}(\#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma)).$$

But we know that $\#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = 2n$ (see Equation (2.10)). Thus we have obtained precisely that

$$\ell_B(\tau) + \ell_B(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = 2n - \frac{1}{2}(2n) = n = \ell_B(\gamma),$$

and we conclude that $\tau \leq \gamma$.

“ \Leftarrow ” In view of Equation (2.10) it will suffice to show that

$$\#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) \geq 2n. \quad (3.9)$$

Let k and l denote the number of inversion-invariant orbits of the permutations τ and $\tau^{-1}\gamma$, respectively. Then $\ell_B(\tau) = n - (\#(\tau) - k)/2$ and $\ell_B(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = n - (\#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) - l)/2$, so we get that

$$n = \ell_B(\gamma) = \ell_B(\tau) + \ell_B(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = 2n - \frac{1}{2}(\#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) - k - l).$$

Hence $\#(\tau) + \#(\tau^{-1}\gamma) = 2n + k + l$, and (3.9) follows. ■

4. The map $\tilde{\Omega}$ and the poset $NC^B(p, q)$

Throughout this section we continue to use the notations $p, q, n := p + q, X, Y, Z, \gamma$ from Section 3.

4.1 Orbits of permutations from $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$

Notation 4.1. We will denote

$$\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q) := \left\{ A \subseteq X \mid \begin{array}{l} \exists \tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q) \text{ such that} \\ A \text{ is an orbit of } \tau \end{array} \right\}. \quad (4.1)$$

Remark 4.2. Let A be a set in $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. A permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ which has A as an orbit must also have $-A$ as an orbit, and this implies that either $A = -A$, or $A \cap (-A) = \emptyset$. In the case when $A = -A$, we must have that $A \subseteq Y$ or $A \subseteq Z$, because a permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ which has an inversion-invariant orbit must be γ -disconnected (see Proposition 3.4).

Lemma 4.3. 1° Let $A \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ be such that A is γ -disconnected (that is, we have $A \subseteq Y$ or $A \subseteq Z$). Let $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ be such that A is an orbit of τ . Then

$$\tau \downarrow A = \gamma \downarrow A. \quad (4.2)$$

2° Let $A \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ be such that A is γ -connected (that is, $A \cap Y \neq \emptyset \neq A \cap Z$). Let $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ be such that A is an orbit of τ . On the other hand consider two elements $y \in A \cap Y$ and $z \in A \cap Z$, and look at the AC-test permutation $\lambda_{-y, -z} \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ (defined as in Notation 2.7). Then

$$\tau \downarrow A = \lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow A. \quad (4.3)$$

Proof. 1° If $A \subseteq Y$, then $\tau \downarrow A = (\tau \downarrow Y) \downarrow A = (\gamma \downarrow Y) \downarrow A = \gamma \downarrow A$ (we used the equality $\tau \downarrow Y = \gamma \downarrow Y$, which is part of the requirements of compatibility between τ and γ). The case when $A \subseteq Z$ is analogous.

2° As observed in Remark 4.2, we have $A \cap (-A) = \emptyset$. So $-y, -z \notin A$, which in turn implies that $\lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow A$ is a cyclic permutation of A .

If $|A| \leq 2$, then the equality (4.3) follows just from the fact that both $\lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow A$ and $\tau \downarrow A$ are cyclic permutations of A .

Suppose then that $|A| \geq 3$. If the equality (4.3) did not hold, then there would exist three distinct elements $a, b, c \in A$ such that

$$\lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow \{a, b, c\} = (a, b, c), \quad \tau \downarrow \{a, b, c\} = (a, c, b).$$

But then the five elements $a, b, c, -y, -z$ would produce an occurrence of the crossing pattern (AC-2) in τ – contradiction. ■

Definition 4.4. Let A be a set in $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. From the preceding lemma it is immediate that if τ_1, τ_2 are permutations in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ which have A as an orbit, then we must have $\tau_1 \downarrow A = \tau_2 \downarrow A$. It thus makes sense to define a permutation $\mu_A \in \mathcal{S}(A)$ by stipulating that

$$\mu_A = \tau \downarrow A, \quad (4.4)$$

where τ is an arbitrary permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ having A as an orbit. We will refer to μ_A as the **canonical permutation** of A .

Remark 4.5. Let A be a set in $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and consider the canonical permutation $\mu_A \in \mathcal{S}(A)$ defined above.

1° Equations (4.2) and (4.3) from Lemma 4.3 give us “explicit” formulas for μ_A : if A is γ -disconnected then

$$\mu_A = \gamma \downarrow A; \quad (4.5)$$

while if A is γ -connected (which implies that $A \cap (-A) = \emptyset$) then

$$\mu_A = \lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow A, \quad (4.6)$$

for an arbitrary choice of $y \in A \cap Y$ and $z \in A \cap Z$.

2° Note that in the case when A is γ -connected we still have that

$$\mu_A \downarrow (A \cap Y) = \gamma \downarrow (A \cap Y), \quad \mu_A \downarrow (A \cap Z) = \gamma \downarrow (A \cap Z). \quad (4.7)$$

The first of these two equalities follows from the immediate observation that

$$\lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow (Y \setminus \{-y\}) = \gamma \downarrow (Y \setminus \{-y\}),$$

combined with the fact that $A \cap Y \subseteq Y \setminus \{-y\}$. The second equality is proved by a similar argument, this time in reference to $A \cap Z$.

3^o Let us record here a fact that will be used later: suppose that A is γ -connected and that a, b, c, d are four distinct elements of A such that $\mu_A \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$. Then it is not possible to have $a, c \in Y$ and $b, d \in Z$. Indeed, let us pick some elements $y \in A \cap Y$ and $z \in A \cap Z$. From part 1^o of this remark it follows that

$$\lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = \mu_A \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d);$$

and it is clear, directly from the definition of $\lambda_{-y, -z}$ (see Notation 2.7), that $\lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\}$ could not be (a, b, c, d) if we were to have $a, c \in Y$ and $b, d \in Z$.

4.2 The partitions $\Omega(\tau)$ and $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$

Remark 4.6. In this subsection we move from individual orbits to *orbit partitions* for permutations in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$; that is, for every $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ we consider the partitions $\Omega(\tau)$ and $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ defined in Notation 1.2 of the Introduction section. From the considerations in subsection 4.1 it follows that the orbit map

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q) \ni \tau \mapsto \Omega(\tau) \in \mathcal{P}(X) \tag{4.8}$$

is one-to-one; indeed, if $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ has orbit partition $\pi \in \mathcal{P}(X)$, then we know how to retrieve τ from π – we just have to put together the canonical permutations $\mu_A \in \mathcal{S}(A)$, where A runs in the set of blocks of π . But let us note that the orbit map (4.8) is not order preserving, when $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ has the partial ordered induced from B_n , while $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is partially ordered by reverse refinement. Indeed, it is clear for instance that if $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ is γ -connected, then we have $\tau \leq \gamma$, but $\Omega(\tau) \not\leq \Omega(\gamma)$. The next lemma shows that the order-preservation issue is resolved if one works with $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ instead of $\Omega(\tau)$.

Lemma 4.7. *The map $B_n \ni \tau \mapsto \tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ is order preserving, where the partial order considered on B_n is the one coming from the length function ℓ_B , while $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is partially ordered by reverse refinement.*

Proof. By using the explicit description of the cover relation in B_n (as reviewed in Proposition 2.2), it is easily seen that we have $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma) \leq \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ when $\sigma, \tau \in B_n$ are such that τ covers σ . This in turn immediately implies that the inequality $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma) \leq \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ must actually hold whenever $\sigma \leq \tau$ in B_n . ■

On the other hand let us point out that if $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, then going from $\Omega(\tau)$ to $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ is only a minor adjustment which can always be reversed, as explained in the next lemma.

Lemma 4.8. *Let τ be a permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and consider the following condition on the partition $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$:*

“There exists a block A of $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ which is inversion-invariant and γ -connecting.” (4.9)

If this condition is fulfilled, then the block A with the deemed properties ($A = -A$ and $A \cap Y \neq \emptyset \neq A \cap Z$) is uniquely determined, and $\Omega(\tau)$ is obtained from $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ by splitting A into $A \cap Y$ and $A \cap Z$. In the opposite case, when the above condition is not fulfilled, we have that $\Omega(\tau) = \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$.

Proof. We discuss separately the cases when τ is γ -connected and when it is γ -disconnected.

Case 1. If τ is γ -connected, then we know that τ has no inversion-invariant orbits (by Proposition 3.4). In this case we observe that $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) = \Omega(\tau)$, and that, on the other hand, $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ does not satisfy the condition (4.9). The conclusion of the lemma checks out.

Case 2. Suppose now that τ is γ -disconnected. Then $\Omega(\tau)$ has at most two inversion-invariant orbits; and moreover, if $\Omega(\tau)$ has exactly two inversion-invariant orbits, then one of them is contained in Y and the other is contained in Z . This follows immediately from Proposition 3.2, and the fact that a permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p)$ or in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(q)$ has at most one inversion-invariant orbit (the latter fact is explained on p. 198 of [14], the terminology used there being that “a non-crossing partition of type B has at most one zero-block”). It is thus clear that the only possibility for $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \neq \Omega(\tau)$ is when both $\tau \downarrow Y$ and $\tau \downarrow Z$ have inversion-invariant orbits. This also is the only possibility for having $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ satisfy the condition (4.9) – hence the conclusion of the lemma checks out in this case as well. ■

Proposition 4.9. *The map $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q) \ni \tau \mapsto \tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \in \mathcal{P}(X)$ is one-to-one, and it is order preserving (where $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ is partially ordered as an interval of B_n , while $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is partially ordered by reverse refinement.)*

Proof. The “order preserving” part of the proposition is a direct consequence of Lemma 4.7. The “one-to-one” part is also immediate: if $\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ are such that $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma) = \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$, then Lemma 4.8 implies that $\Omega(\sigma) = \Omega(\tau)$, and then the injectivity observed in Remark 4.6 implies that $\sigma = \tau$. ■

4.3 Proof of Theorem 1.4

We will first prove several lemmas concerning the canonical permutations μ_A ($A \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$) which were introduced in Definition 4.4.

Lemma 4.10. *Let $A, B \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ be such that $A \subseteq B$. Then $\mu_B \downarrow A = \mu_A$.*

Proof. If A is γ -disconnected, then both μ_A and $\mu_B \downarrow A$ are equal to $\gamma \downarrow A$. Let us then assume that A is γ -connected, and let us pick two elements $y \in A \cap Y$ and $z \in A \cap Z$. We have in particular that $y \in B \cap Y$ and $z \in B \cap Z$, and it follows that both μ_A and $\mu_B \downarrow A$ are equal to $\lambda_{-y, -z} \downarrow A$. ■

Lemma 4.11. *Let A be a set in $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and suppose that σ is a permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ such that A is a union of orbits of σ . Then $\sigma \downarrow A \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(A, \mu_A)$.*

Proof. We will use the description of $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(A, \mu_A)$ in terms of crossing pattern (DC), as reviewed in Definition 2.4 and Proposition 2.5.

We first check that $\sigma \downarrow A$ is compatible with μ_A . This amounts to checking that for every orbit B of $\sigma \downarrow A$ we have

$$(\sigma \downarrow A) \downarrow B = \mu_A \downarrow B. \quad (4.10)$$

But every orbit B of $\sigma \downarrow A$ is in fact an orbit of σ (since it is given that A is a union of orbits of σ); thus $B \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and both sides of Equation (4.10) are equal to the canonical permutation μ_B (where on the right-hand side we invoke the preceding lemma).

We now go to proving that $\sigma \downarrow A$ cannot display the crossing pattern (DC) with respect to μ_A . Assume for contradiction that there exist four distinct points $a, b, c, d \in A$ such that

$$\mu_A \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d), \quad (\sigma \downarrow A) \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, c)(b, d). \quad (4.11)$$

We distinguish two cases.

Case 1. $\{a, b, c, d\}$ is a γ -disconnected subset of X ; that is, we have that either $\{a, b, c, d\} \subseteq Y$ or $\{a, b, c, d\} \subseteq Z$.

In this case, Equation (4.7) from Remark 4.5.2 implies that $\mu_A \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = \gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\}$. Thus the conditions in (4.11) amount to

$$\gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d), \quad \sigma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, c)(b, d),$$

and this implies that σ displays the crossing pattern (AC-1) with respect to γ – contradiction.

Case 2. $\{a, b, c, d\}$ is a γ -connected subset of X (i.e. $\{a, b, c, d\} \cap Y \neq \emptyset \neq \{a, b, c, d\} \cap Z$).

In this case we must have that at least one of the two sets $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, d\}$ is γ -connected. Indeed, if both $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, d\}$ were γ -disconnected, then it would follow that either we have $a, c \in Y$ and $b, d \in Z$, or we have $a, c \in Z$ and $b, d \in Y$; but this comes in contradiction with Remark 4.5.3. In the remaining part of the proof we will assume that $\{b, d\}$ is γ -connected (the discussion based on the assumption “ $\{a, c\}$ is γ -connected” would go in the same way).

Let us next record that the six elements $a, b, c, d, -b, -d$ of X are distinct from each other. Indeed, we have that a, b, c, d are distinct elements of A , while $-b, -d$ are distinct elements of $-A$, and Remark 4.2 implies that $A \cap (-A) = \emptyset$ (we use here the fact that A is γ -connected, which holds because $A \supseteq \{b, d\}$).

From the second equality stated in (4.11) and the fact that $\sigma \in B_n$ it is immediate that

$$\sigma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d, -b, -d\} = (a, c)(b, d)(-b, -d),$$

while on the other hand we see that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{-b, -d} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} &= (\lambda_{-b, -d} \downarrow A) \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} \\ &= \mu_A \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} \quad (\text{by Equation (4.6) in Remark 4.5.1}) \\ &= (a, b, c, d). \end{aligned}$$

Hence σ displays the crossing pattern (AC-3) with respect to γ – contradiction. ■

Lemma 4.12. *Let B and C be sets in $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ such that $B = -B \subseteq Y$ and $C = -C \subseteq Z$. We denote $B \cup C =: A$. Suppose that σ is a permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ such that A is a union of orbits of σ . Then $\sigma \downarrow A \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(A, \gamma \downarrow A)$.*

Proof. The permutation $\gamma \downarrow A$ has exactly two orbits, namely B and C . We will prove that $\sigma \downarrow A \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(A, \gamma \downarrow A)$ by using the description of $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(A, \gamma \downarrow A)$ in terms of annular crossing patterns, as reviewed in Definition 2.8 and Proposition 2.9.

Let us first look at the verification that $\sigma \downarrow A$ is compatible with $\gamma \downarrow A$. Here we have to check that every orbit U of $\sigma \downarrow A$ satisfies the conditions (i)+(ii) of Definition 2.8.1, in the appropriate reformulation where Y and Z are replaced by B and C . And indeed, these reformulated conditions (i)+(ii) are immediate consequences of the corresponding conditions (i)+(ii) satisfied by $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$, and where we use the same U . In order to illustrate what happens, let us work out for instance the condition (i). In the reformulation for $\sigma \downarrow A$, this condition has the form

$$“(\sigma \downarrow A) \downarrow (U \cap B) = (\gamma \downarrow A) \downarrow (U \cap B)”,$$

where U is an orbit of σ such that $U \subseteq A$. So we are required to check that σ and γ induce the same permutation on $U \cap B$. But the corresponding condition which we know to be satisfied by σ is that $\sigma \downarrow (U \cap Y) = \gamma \downarrow (U \cap Y)$, and this does indeed imply that $\sigma \downarrow (U \cap B) = \gamma \downarrow (U \cap B)$, since $U \cap Y \supseteq U \cap B$.

The verification that $\sigma \downarrow A$ does not display any of the annular crossing patterns (AC-1), (AC-2), (AC-3) with respect to $\gamma \downarrow A$ goes along the same lines as in the preceding paragraph. That is, if $\sigma \downarrow A$ displayed a crossing pattern (AC- i) with respect to $\gamma \downarrow A$ (where $1 \leq i \leq 3$), then the same set of 4, 5 or 6 points of A could be used to infer that σ displays the crossing pattern (AC- i) with respect to γ . The straightforward verification of this fact is left to the reader. We only note here that when treating the crossing patterns (AC-2) and (AC-3) one has to take into account the following simple observation: if $b \in B$, $c \in C$, and $\lambda_{b,c} \in \mathcal{S}(X)$ is the AC-test permutation defined as in Equation (2.11) of Notation 2.7, then the counterpart of $\lambda_{b,c}$ in connection to $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(A, \gamma \downarrow A)$ coincides with $\lambda_{b,c} \downarrow A$. ■

Proposition 4.13. *Let $\sigma, \tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ be such that $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma) \leq \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$. Then $\sigma \leq \tau$ in B_n .*

Proof. We will distinguish three cases.

Case 1. Both σ and τ are γ -disconnected.

In this case each of σ and τ is completely determined by its restrictions to Y and to Z . Let B_Y and B_Z be the Weyl groups of type B defined as in Proposition 3.2. It is immediate that the required inequality $\sigma \leq \tau$ in B_n will follow if we can prove that $\sigma \downarrow Y \leq \tau \downarrow Y$ in B_Y and $\sigma \downarrow Z \leq \tau \downarrow Z$ in B_Z .

Now, from the hypothesis that $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma) \leq \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ it follows that $\Omega(\sigma \downarrow Y) \leq \Omega(\tau \downarrow Y)$, since the blocks of $\sigma \downarrow Y$ (respectively $\tau \downarrow Y$) are obtained by intersecting the blocks of $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma)$ (respectively the blocks of $\Omega(\tau)$) with Y . But Proposition 3.2 gives us that $\sigma \downarrow Y, \tau \downarrow Y \in B_Y \simeq B_p$; so if we know that $\Omega(\sigma \downarrow Y) \leq \Omega(\tau \downarrow Y)$, then we can invoke the poset isomorphism reviewed in (1.8) of subsection 1.2 to conclude that $\sigma \downarrow Y \leq \tau \downarrow Y$ in B_Y . The inequality $\sigma \downarrow Z \leq \tau \downarrow Z$ in B_Z is obtained in a similar manner.

Case 2. τ has no inversion-invariant orbits.

In this case σ cannot have inversion-invariant orbits either. We have $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma) = \Omega(\sigma)$ and $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) = \Omega(\tau)$, thus our hypothesis is that $\Omega(\sigma) \leq \Omega(\tau)$.

Let A be an orbit of τ . Then A is a union of orbits of σ , and Lemma 4.11 gives us that $\sigma \downarrow A \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(A, \tau \downarrow A)$. Observe that

$$(\sigma \downarrow A)^{-1}(\tau \downarrow A) = (\sigma^{-1}\tau) \downarrow A,$$

thus Equation (2.6) from subsection 2.4 gives us that

$$\#(\sigma \downarrow A) + \#((\sigma^{-1}\tau) \downarrow A) = 1 + |A|. \quad (4.12)$$

In Equation (4.12) let us sum over all orbits A of τ , where we take into account that every orbit of σ is contained in precisely one orbit of τ , and that (consequently) the same is true for every orbit of $\sigma^{-1}\tau$. We get

$$\#(\sigma) + \#(\sigma^{-1}\tau) = \#(\tau) + 2n. \quad (4.13)$$

Finally, we convert Equation (4.13) into a formula which involves lengths in B_n . If a permutation $\phi \in B_n$ has no inversion-invariant orbits, then the relation between the length $\ell_B(\phi)$ and the number of cycles $\#(\phi)$ is

$$\#(\phi) = 2(n - \ell_B(\phi)). \quad (4.14)$$

This formula applies to each of $\sigma, \sigma^{-1}\tau$ and τ (where in the case of $\sigma^{-1}\tau$, the absence of inversion-invariant orbits follows from the inequality $\Omega(\sigma^{-1}\tau) \leq \Omega(\tau)$). By substituting this into (4.13) we get precisely that $\ell_B(\sigma) + \ell_B(\sigma^{-1}\tau) = \ell_B(\tau)$, and the required inequality $\sigma \leq \tau$ follows.

Case 3. σ and τ are neither as in Case 1 nor as in Case 2.

In this case τ must have inversion-invariant orbits (otherwise Case 2 would apply). Proposition 3.4 thus implies that τ is γ -disconnected. But then σ has to be γ -connected, otherwise Case 1 would apply. From the given inequality $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma) \leq \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ and the fact that σ is γ -connected we next infer that the partition $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ is γ -connected.

In the preceding paragraph we saw that τ is γ -disconnected, but the partition $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ is γ -connected. The only way this can happen is if τ has exactly two inversion-invariant orbits, an orbit $B = -B \subseteq Y$ and an orbit $C = -C \subseteq Z$. Then, denoting $B \cup C =: A_o$, we have that A_o is the unique γ -connected block of $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ (while all the other blocks of $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ are actual orbits of τ , and each of them is either contained in Y or contained in Z). In the preceding paragraph we also saw that σ is γ -connected; note that, due to the inequality $\Omega(\sigma) \leq \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$, all the γ -connected orbits of σ must be contained in A_o .

We now start to count orbits of σ and of $\sigma^{-1}\tau$, in the same way as we did in Case 2. For every orbit A of τ such that $A \neq B, C$ we have that A is a union of orbits of σ and we can do exactly the same calculation as shown in Case 2. We obtain, analogously to Equation (4.12) from Case 2, that

$$\#(\sigma \downarrow A) + \#((\sigma^{-1}\tau) \downarrow A) = 1 + |A|, \quad \forall A \text{ orbit of } \tau, A \neq B, C. \quad (4.15)$$

On the other hand, $A_o = B \cup C$ also is a union of orbits of σ . Lemma 4.12 applies to this situation, and gives us that $\sigma \downarrow A_o \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(A_o, \gamma \downarrow A_o)$. It is convenient to replace here $\gamma \downarrow A_o$ by $\tau \downarrow A_o$ (the equality $\gamma \downarrow A_o = \tau \downarrow A_o$ is the combination of the two equalities $\gamma \downarrow B = \tau \downarrow B$ and $\gamma \downarrow C = \tau \downarrow C$, which hold because τ is compatible with γ , in the sense of Definition 2.8). So we obtain that $\sigma \downarrow A_o \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(A_o, \tau \downarrow A_o)$, and the genus formula for $\sigma \downarrow A_o$ and $\tau \downarrow A_o$ gives us that

$$\#(\sigma \downarrow A_o) + \#((\sigma^{-1}\tau) \downarrow A_o) = |A_o|. \quad (4.16)$$

(On the right-hand side of (4.16) we used $|A_o|$ rather than “ $|A_o| + 2$ ” because we know that $\sigma \downarrow A_o$ is $(\tau \downarrow A_o)$ -connected. The latter fact is in fact a consequence of the fact σ has γ -connected blocks which are contained in A_o .)

Let us now sum in Equation (4.15) over all the orbits $A \neq B, C$ of τ , and let us also add Equation (4.16) to the result of that summation. We get (analogously to Equation (4.13) from Case 2) that

$$\#(\sigma) + \#(\sigma^{-1}\tau) = (\#(\tau) - 2) + 2n. \quad (4.17)$$

Finally, we convert Equation (4.17) into a formula which involves lengths in B_n . We leave it as an exercise to the reader to verify that the permutations σ and $\sigma^{-1}\tau$ do not have inversion-invariant orbits (the verification has only one non-trivial point, namely the absence of inversion-invariant orbits of $(\sigma^{-1}\tau) \downarrow A_o$, which is obtained by applying a “re-denoted” version of Proposition 3.4 to the permutation $(\sigma^{-1}\tau) \downarrow A_o \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(A_o, \tau \downarrow A_o)$). Hence the conversion from $\#(\sigma)$ and $\#(\sigma^{-1}\tau)$ to the lengths $\ell_B(\sigma)$ and $\ell_B(\sigma^{-1}\tau)$ is done via the same formula (4.14) as we used in Case 2. The permutation τ has two inversion-invariant orbits, hence the formula used for τ has to be

$$\#(\tau) = 2(n - \ell_B(\tau) + 1).$$

When we use these formulas in order to rewrite Equation (4.17) in terms of lengths in B_n , we get that $\ell_B(\sigma) + \ell_B(\sigma^{-1}\tau) = \ell_B(\tau)$, and the required inequality $\sigma \leq \tau$ is obtained in this case as well. \blacksquare

Finally, it is clear that Theorem 1.4 now follows, when we combine the statements of Proposition 4.9 and of Proposition 4.13.

5. Intersection meets for partitions in $NC^B(p, q)$

In this section we continue to use the framework and notations from Sections 3 and 4.

We are dealing with $NC^B(p, q)$, which is a set of partitions of $X = \{1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -n\}$, for $n = p + q$. For any partitions π, ρ of X we will use the notation $\pi \wedge \rho$ to refer to the **intersection meet** of π and ρ ; that is, $\pi \wedge \rho$ is the partition of X into blocks of the form $A \cap B$ where A is a block of π , B is a block of ρ , and $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$. It is immediate that $\pi \wedge \rho$ is the meet (greatest common lower bound) for π and ρ in the lattice $\mathcal{P}(X)$ of all partitions of X .

In connection to the notation $\pi \wedge \rho$, we emphasize that the implication

$$\pi, \rho \in NC^B(p, q) \quad ? \implies ? \quad \pi \wedge \rho \in NC^B(p, q)$$

is not true in general. And in fact, while $NC^B(p, q)$ is always a ranked poset with partial order given by reverse refinement, it isn't generally true that $NC^B(p, q)$ is a lattice with respect to this partial order. In the present section we look at the following question: if $\pi, \rho \in NC^B(p, q)$ and if it is to be that $\pi \wedge \rho \notin NC^B(p, q)$, then how exactly can this happen?

5.1 The case when $\pi \wedge \rho$ is γ -disconnected

Definition 5.1. Let θ be a partition in $NC^B(p)$, and let ω be a partition in $NC^B(q)$. We define a partition π of X which will be denoted by “ $\Phi(\theta, \omega)$ ”, and is described as follows.

- (i) Whenever A is a block of θ such that $A \neq -A$, we take A to be a block of π .
- (ii) Whenever B is a block of ω such that $B \neq -B$, we take B' to be a block of π , where

$$B' := \{b+p \mid b \in B, b > 0\} \cup \{b-p \mid b \in B, b < 0\} \subseteq \{p+1, \dots, n\} \cup \{-(p+1), \dots, -n\} \subseteq X.$$

- (iii) Let $U \subseteq X$ be the union of all the blocks of π considered in (i) and (ii) above. If $U \neq X$, then we take $X \setminus U$ to be a block of π .

Remark 5.2. Let θ, ω and $\pi = \Phi(\theta, \omega)$ be as above.

1° It is clear that if M is a block of π , then $-M$ is a block of π as well. It is also clear that π can have at most one inversion-invariant block M , namely the block $X \setminus U$ from (iii) of Definition 5.1 (if it is the case that $U \neq X$). A moment's thought shows that the construction of π can be succinctly described as follows: “Every block of θ and every block of ω is identified to a subset of X , in the natural way; this gives a partition π_o of X . Then π is obtained from π_o by joining together all the inversion-invariant blocks of π_o (if such blocks exist) into one block of π ”.

2° Let B_X and B_Y be the Weyl groups of type B considered in the proof of Proposition 3.2, and let us also follow Proposition 3.2 in denoting $\alpha := \gamma \downarrow Y \in B_Y$ and $\beta := \gamma \downarrow Z \in B_Z$. We then have canonical identifications

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}(Y, \alpha) \cap B_Y = \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p) \simeq NC^B(p) \text{ and } \mathcal{S}_{nc}(Z, \beta) \cap B_Z \simeq \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(q) \simeq NC^B(q) \quad (5.1)$$

(where the isomorphisms $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p) \simeq NC^B(p)$ and $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(q) \simeq NC^B(q)$ are as in Equation (1.8) of Remark 1.6). By using these canonical identifications, the construction of the partition $\pi = \Phi(\theta, \omega)$ can also be described as follows. We identify θ and ω with permutations from $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(Y, \alpha) \cap B_Y$ and respectively from $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(Z, \beta) \cap B_Z$, in the canonical way from (5.1). The two permutations so obtained (one of Y and one of Z) can be combined together into one permutation τ of X ; note that, by Proposition 3.2, τ is a γ -disconnected permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. Then π can be defined as being the partition $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ for this particular $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$.

Proposition 5.3. 1^o *For every $\theta \in NC^B(p)$ and $\omega \in NC^B(q)$, the partition $\Phi(\theta, \omega)$ defined above belongs to $NC^B(p, q)$.*

2^o *The map $\Phi : NC^B(p) \times NC^B(q) \rightarrow NC^B(p, q)$ is injective, and its range-set can be described as $\{\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q), \tau \text{ is } \gamma\text{-disconnected}\}$.*

Proof. Part 1^o and the description of the range-set of Φ in part 2^o follow from the description of $\Phi(\theta, \omega)$ observed in Remark 5.2.2. The injectivity of Φ is immediate from the description of $\Phi(\theta, \omega)$ given in Definition 5.1. ■

Corollary 5.4. *The subset $\{\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q), \tau \text{ is } \gamma\text{-disconnected}\}$ of $NC^B(p, q)$ is closed under the operation “ \wedge ” of intersection meet.*

Proof. This is immediate from Proposition 5.3 and the straightforward verification (made directly from Definition 5.1) that we have $\Phi(\theta, \omega) \wedge \Phi(\theta', \omega') = \Phi(\theta \wedge \theta', \omega \wedge \omega')$, for every $\theta, \theta' \in NC^B(p)$ and every $\omega, \omega' \in NC^B(q)$. ■

Corollary 5.5. *Let π, ρ be in $NC^B(p, q)$, and let us denote $\pi \wedge \rho =: \nu$. If ν has inversion-invariant blocks, then $\nu \in NC^B(p, q)$.*

Proof. Let N be an inversion-invariant block of ν , and let us write $N = M \cap M'$ where M is a block of π and M' is a block of ρ . Then $M \cap (-M) \supseteq N$, hence $M \cap (-M) \neq \emptyset$, and M must be an inversion-invariant block of π . Similarly, M' must be an inversion-invariant block of ρ . From Proposition 3.4 it follows that we must have $\pi = \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ and $\rho = \tilde{\Omega}(\tau')$ for some γ -disconnected permutations $\tau, \tau' \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. But then Corollary 5.4 gives us that ν also is of the form $\tilde{\Omega}(\sigma)$ for some γ -disconnected permutation $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and in particular we find that $\nu \in NC^B(p, q)$. ■

In the remaining part of this subsection we will prove another statement going along the same lines as the above corollary, but where the hypothesis on ν will be that it is γ -disconnected. When doing that, it will come in handy to use the following notation.

Notation 5.6. Let π be a partition of X .

1^o We will denote by $\Psi_1(\pi)$ the partition of $\{1, \dots, p\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -p\}$ into blocks of the form $A = M \cap Y$, with M a block of π such that $M \cap Y \neq \emptyset$.

2^o We will denote by $\Psi_2(\pi)$ the partition of $\{1, \dots, q\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -q\}$ into blocks of the form

$$B = \{b - p \mid b \in M \cap Z, b > 0\} \cup \{b + p \mid b \in M \cap Z, b < 0\}$$

with M a block of π such that $M \cap Z \neq \emptyset$.

Lemma 5.7. *Let π be a partition in $NC^B(p, q)$, and consider the partitions $\theta := \Psi_1(\pi)$ and $\omega := \Psi_2(\pi)$ from the preceding notation. Then $\theta \in NC^B(p)$ and $\omega \in NC^B(q)$.*

Proof. We denote by τ the unique permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ which has $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) = \pi$.

Assume for contradiction that $\theta \notin NC^B(p)$. Then there exist two distinct blocks A and A' of θ and elements $a, c \in A$, $b, d \in A'$ such that $\alpha \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$, where

$$\alpha := \gamma \downarrow Y = (1, \dots, p, -1, \dots, -p) \in \mathcal{S}(Y).$$

The blocks A and A' can be written as $M \cap Y$ and respectively $M' \cap Y$, where M and M' are two distinct blocks of π . By using the fact that $\pi = \tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$, it is easily seen that $\tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, c)(b, d)$. On the other hand it is clear that

$$\gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = \alpha \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d),$$

and it follows that τ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-1) – contradiction.

The verification that $\omega \in NC^B(q)$ is made on the same lines as shown for θ in the preceding paragraph. \blacksquare

Corollary 5.8. *Let π, ρ be in $NC^B(p, q)$, and let us denote $\pi \wedge \rho =: \nu$. If ν is γ -disconnected, then $\nu \in NC^B(p, q)$.*

Proof. We will assume that ν has no inversion-invariant blocks (if it has such blocks, then we just invoke Corollary 5.5).

Consider the partitions $\Psi_1(\nu)$ and $\Psi_2(\nu)$; we claim that $\Psi_1(\nu) \in NC^B(p)$ and $\Psi_2(\nu) \in NC^B(q)$. Indeed, directly from how the maps $\Psi_1(\cdot)$ and $\Psi_2(\cdot)$ are defined (see Notation 5.6) it is immediately checked that

$$\Psi_1(\nu) = \Psi_1(\pi \wedge \rho) = \Psi_1(\pi) \wedge \Psi_1(\rho), \text{ and } \Psi_2(\nu) = \Psi_2(\pi \wedge \rho) = \Psi_2(\pi) \wedge \Psi_2(\rho).$$

But $\Psi_1(\pi), \Psi_1(\rho) \in NC^B(p)$ (by Lemma 5.7), and $NC^B(p)$ is closed under intersection meets, hence $\Psi_1(\nu) \in NC^B(p)$. A similar argument shows that $\Psi_2(\nu) \in NC^B(q)$.

Now let us look at the partition $\Phi(\Psi_1(\nu), \Psi_2(\nu))$. Note that $\Psi_1(\nu)$ and $\Psi_2(\nu)$ have no inversion-invariant blocks (due to the hypothesis that ν has no such blocks). The description of $\Phi(\Psi_1(\nu), \Psi_2(\nu))$ given in Remark 5.2.1 thus says that $\Phi(\Psi_1(\nu), \Psi_2(\nu))$ is simply obtained by identifying the blocks of $\Psi_1(\nu)$ and of $\Psi_2(\nu)$ to subsets of X , in the natural way. But then it becomes clear that $\Phi(\Psi_1(\nu), \Psi_2(\nu))$ is ν itself, and Proposition 5.3.1 implies that $\nu \in NC^B(p, q)$, as required. \blacksquare

5.2 The case when $\pi \wedge \rho$ is γ -connected

Lemma 5.9. *Consider the collection of sets $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ introduced in subsection 4.1. Let B be a set in $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ such that $B \cap (-B) = \emptyset$, and let A be a non-empty subset of B . Then $A \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$.*

Proof. By the definition of $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, we can find a permutation $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ such that B is an orbit of τ . Then $-B$ is an orbit of τ as well. Let σ be the permutation of X defined as follows:

- (i) The sets A and $-A$ are orbits of σ , and we have $\sigma \downarrow \pm A = \tau \downarrow \pm A$.
- (ii) Every element of $B \setminus A$ and every element of $(-B) \setminus (-A)$ is a fixed point for σ .
- (iii) On the set $X \setminus (B \cup (-B))$ (which is a union of orbits of τ) the permutation σ acts exactly as τ does.

We claim that $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. Indeed, on the one hand it is clear that $\sigma \in B_n$. On the other hand, the fact that $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$ is easily verified by using the description of $\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma)$

in terms of annular crossing patterns: the compatibility of σ with γ follows immediately from the compatibility of τ with γ , and it is also immediate that if σ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC- i) for some $1 \leq i \leq 3$ then τ would satisfy the same crossing pattern, for the same set of points of X . (In the verification of the latter fact one uses the obvious remark that fixed points of permutations of X can not be involved in any of the crossing patterns (AC-1), (AC-2), (AC-3).)

So $\sigma \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ and A is an orbit of σ , which implies that $A \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. ■

Proposition 5.10. *Let π, ρ be in $NC^B(p, q)$, and let us denote $\pi \wedge \rho =: \nu$. Suppose that ν is γ -connected, and has no inversion-invariant block.*

1° *Every block A of ν belongs to the collection of sets $\mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$, and we can thus talk about the canonical permutation μ_A (introduced in Definition 4.4).*

2° *Let τ be the permutation of X which is uniquely determined by the requirements that $\Omega(\tau) = \nu$ and that $\tau \downarrow A = \mu_A$, for every block A of ν . Then τ belongs to the group B_n , it is compatible with γ (in the sense of Definition 2.8.1), and does not display the crossing patterns (AC-1) and (AC-2) (as described in Definition 2.8.2).*

Proof. 1° Let A be a block of ν , and let us write $A = B \cap C$ where B is a block of π and C is a block of ρ . It cannot happen that B and C are both inversion-invariant (if $B = -B$ and $C = -C$ then it would follow that $A = -A$, in contradiction to the hypotheses given on ν). Assume for instance that B is not inversion-invariant.

Observe that $B \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. Indeed, B is a block of π , and π is of the form $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi)$ for some $\phi \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. From the definition of $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi)$ it follows that either B is an orbit of ϕ or a union of orbits of ϕ ; but the latter possibility is ruled out by the fact that $B \cap (-B) = \emptyset$ (where we take into account how $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi)$ was defined, in Notation 1.2). Hence B is an orbit of ϕ , and hence $B \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$.

But then Lemma 5.9 applies to B and A , and gives us that $A \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ as well.

2° The fact that $\tau \in B_n$ is immediate. It is also immediate that τ satisfies the conditions of compatibility with γ . Indeed, these conditions are actually defined for the individual cycles of τ ; so they have to be fulfilled since (by the definition of the canonical permutations μ_A) every cycle of τ is stolen from some permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$.

The proof that τ cannot satisfy (AC-1) and (AC-2) relies essentially on the fact that the definition for each of these crossing patterns involves elements from *only two* orbits of τ . We will show the proof for (AC-2), and leave the analogous argument for (AC-1) as an exercise to the reader.

So let us assume for contradiction that τ displays the crossing pattern (AC-2), hence that there exist five distinct points $a, b, c, y, z \in X$, with $y \in Y$ and $z \in Z$, such that

$$\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c\} = (a, b, c) \quad \text{and} \quad \tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, y, z\} = (a, c, b)(y, z). \quad (5.2)$$

We claim that $\{a, b, c\}$ must be a γ -connected subset of X . Indeed, let A be the orbit of τ which contains $\{a, b, c\}$. If it happened that $\{a, b, c\} \subseteq Y$ or $\{a, b, c\} \subseteq Z$ then we would deduce that

$$\begin{aligned} \tau \downarrow \{a, b, c\} &= \mu_A \downarrow \{a, b, c\} && \text{(by definition of } \tau\text{)} \\ &= \gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c\} && \text{(by Eqn.(4.7) in Remark 4.5.2)} \\ &= \lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c\} && \text{(directly from the definition of } \lambda_{y,z}\text{),} \end{aligned}$$

in contradiction to what was assumed in (5.2).

Now let A be as above and let A' denote the orbit of τ which contains $\{y, z\}$. Then A, A' are blocks of ν , so we can write $A = B \cap C$ and $A' = B' \cap C'$ where B, B' are blocks of π and C, C' are blocks of ρ . We have that either $B \neq B'$ or $C \neq C'$ (in the opposite case it would follow that $A = A'$, in contradiction to how τ acts on $\{a, b, c, y, z\}$). By swapping the roles of π and ρ if necessary, we will assume that $B \neq B'$. Note that each of the two blocks B and B' of π is γ -connected (since $B \supseteq \{a, b, c\}$ and $B' \supseteq \{y, z\}$).

Let ϕ be the unique permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ with the property that $\Omega(\phi) = \pi$. Observe that ϕ is γ -connected; indeed, if ϕ was to be γ -disconnected then (as seen directly from the definition of $\tilde{\Omega}$) the partition $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi)$ would have at most one γ -connected block, while we know that π has at least two such blocks, namely B and B' . From the fact that ϕ is γ -connected we further infer that ϕ has no inversion-invariant orbits (Proposition 3.4). This implies that $\Omega(\phi) = \tilde{\Omega}(\phi) = \pi$, and we can therefore be certain that B and B' are orbits of ϕ .

We next prove that $\phi \downarrow \{a, b, c\} = (a, c, b)$. To this end we consider the canonical permutation μ_B associated to the set $B \in \mathcal{O}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ (see Definition 4.4) and we write:

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \downarrow \{a, b, c\} &= \mu_B \downarrow \{a, b, c\} && \text{(by definition of } \mu_B\text{)} \\ &= (\mu_B \downarrow A) \downarrow \{a, b, c\} && \text{(because } B \supseteq A \supseteq \{a, b, c\}\text{)} \\ &= \mu_A \downarrow \{a, b, c\} && \text{(by Lemma 4.10)} \\ &= \tau \downarrow \{a, b, c\} && \text{(by definition of } \tau\text{)} \\ &= (a, c, b) && \text{(by (5.2)).} \end{aligned}$$

We have thus found that ϕ has two distinct orbits B and B' such that $B \supseteq \{a, b, c\}$, $B' \supseteq \{y, z\}$, and such that $\phi \downarrow \{a, b, c\} = (a, c, b)$. It is then clear that $\phi \downarrow \{a, b, c, y, z\} = (a, c, b)(y, z)$; in conjunction with the equality $\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c\} = (a, b, c)$ from (5.2) this shows that ϕ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-2) – contradiction. ■

Remark 5.11. At this moment we narrowed down quite a bit the possibilities for how it can happen that $\pi, \rho \in NC^B(p, q)$, but $\nu := \pi \wedge \rho \notin NC^B(p, q)$: we must have that ν is γ -connected and without inversion-invariant blocks (because of Corollaries 5.5 and 5.8), and the permutation τ constructed in Proposition 5.10 must display the crossing pattern (AC-3).

It is somewhat disappointing to see that if $p, q \geq 2$, this one possibility that was left (with τ displaying the crossing pattern (AC-3)) *can in fact occur*. This is immediately seen by looking at the example where $\pi = \Omega(\sigma)$ and $\rho = \Omega(\tau)$ for

$$\begin{cases} \sigma &= (1, 2, p+1, p+2)(-1, -2, -(p+1), -(p+2)), \\ \tau &= (1, -(p+2), p+1, -2)(-1, p+2, -(p+1), 2). \end{cases} \quad (5.3)$$

In fact, if $p, q \geq 2$ then one can argue directly that $NC^B(p, q)$ is not a lattice, in the following way: let σ, τ be as in (5.3), and consider on the other hand the permutations

$$\sigma_o = (1, p+1)(-1, -(p+1)), \quad \tau_o = (2, p+2)(-2, -(p+2)) \in B_n. \quad (5.4)$$

We denote $\Omega(\sigma) = \pi$, $\Omega(\tau) = \rho$, $\Omega(\sigma_o) = \pi_o$, $\Omega(\tau_o) = \rho_o$. It is straightforward to check that π, ρ, π_o, ρ_o all belong to $NC^B(p, q)$, satisfy the inequalities $\pi_o \leq \pi$, $\pi_o \leq \rho$, $\rho_o \leq \pi$, $\rho_o \leq \rho$, and yet there is no partition $\nu \in NC^B(p, q)$ such that $\pi_o, \rho_o \leq \nu \leq \pi, \rho$.

Figure 4 shows how the partitions and permutations of this example look in the particular case when $p = q = 2$. (The double-bracket notation “ $((1, 2, 3, 4))$ ” is a short-hand

for “ $(1, 2, 3, 4)(-1, -2, -3, -4)$ ”, and the same convention is also used for the other three permutations represented in this figure.)

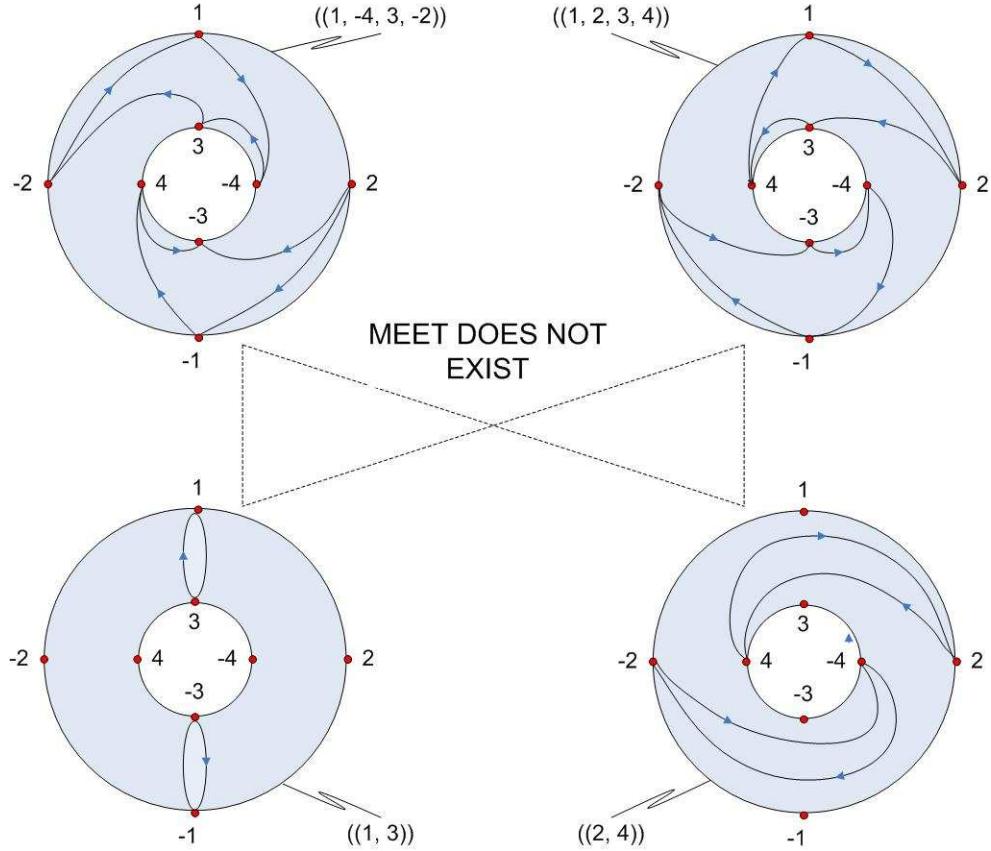


Figure 4. Illustration for why $NC^B(2,2)$ is not a lattice.

On the other hand, note that the above example takes advantage of the existence of at least 4 points on each of the two circles of the annulus. This detail really turns out to be essential – in the next section we will see that it is possible to “finish the argument” for the fact that $\pi \wedge \rho \in NC^B(p, q)$, if we place ourselves in the particular situation when $p = n - 1$ and $q = 1$.

6. $NC^B(n - 1, 1)$ is a lattice

This section is a continuation of Section 5, and inherits all the notations used there (X, Y, Z, γ, \dots), with the specification that the positive integers p, q are now set to be

$$p = n - 1, \quad q = 1, \quad \text{for some } n \geq 2. \quad (6.1)$$

So the set X continues to be $\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \cup \{-1, -2, \dots, -n\}$, but Y and Z have now become

$$Y = \{1, 2, \dots, n - 1\} \cup \{-1, -2, \dots, -(n - 1)\}, \quad Z = \{n, -n\},$$

γ is the permutation

$$\gamma = (1, \dots, n-1, -1, \dots, -(n-1))(n, -n) \in B_n,$$

and so on. Our goal for the section is to present the proof of Theorem 1.5, which states that $NC^B(n-1, 1)$ is a lattice.

Remark 6.1. It is easily seen that in order to prove Theorem 1.5, all we need to do is prove that $NC^B(n-1, 1)$ is closed under the operation “ \wedge ” of intersection meet which was reviewed at the beginning of Section 5. Indeed, once this is established, it becomes clear that every $\pi, \rho \in NC^B(n-1, 1)$ have a greatest common lower bound in $NC^B(n-1, 1)$, which is precisely their intersection meet; hence “ \wedge ” really gives a meet operation on $NC^B(n-1, 1)$. On the other hand it is obvious that $NC^B(n-1, 1)$ has a largest element, the partition of X into only one block; and it is easily checked that a finite poset with a meet operation and which has a largest element has to be a lattice – see e.g. Proposition 3.3.1 in the monograph [16].

Remark 6.2. Let π, ρ be two partitions in $NC^B(n-1, 1)$, and consider their intersection meet $\nu := \pi \wedge \rho$. Let us suppose that ν is γ -connected and has no inversion-invariant blocks, and let τ be the permutation of X defined as in Proposition 5.10 above: the orbit partition of τ is equal to ν , and for every block A of ν we have that $\tau \downarrow A = \mu_A$ (the canonical permutation of A introduced in Definition 4.4). We will spend most part of the present section by examining whether τ can display the crossing pattern (AC-3), in order to eventually conclude that this cannot happen.

So let us assume that τ does satisfy (AC-3), i.e. that there exist six distinct elements $a, b, c, d, y, z \in X$ such that $y \in Y, z \in Z$, and where we have

$$\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d), \quad \tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, d, y, z\} = (a, c)(b, d)(y, z). \quad (6.2)$$

In the current remark we make some observations about what this entails, and we set some notations.

The main observation we want to record here is that *exactly one of the sets $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, d\}$ is γ -connected*. Indeed, it is clear that $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, d\}$ can't both be γ -connected, as this would imply that among a, b, c, d, y, z there are three distinct elements of Z (namely z , one element from $\{a, c\} \cap Z$ and one from $\{b, d\} \cap Z$); this is not possible, since $Z = \{n, -n\}$ only has two elements.

Suppose on the other hand that neither of $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, d\}$ are γ -connected, i.e. that each of them is either contained in Y or contained in Z . Note it is not possible to have $\{a, b, c, d\} \subseteq Y$ or $\{a, b, c, d\} \subseteq Z$. Indeed, if we had for instance that $\{a, b, c, d\} \subseteq Y$ then it would follow that

$$\begin{aligned} \lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} &= (\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow (Y \setminus \{y\})) \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} \\ &= \gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\}. \end{aligned}$$

This would lead to

$$\gamma \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d), \quad \tau \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, c)(b, d),$$

and would imply that τ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-1), in contradiction to Proposition 5.10. So if we assume that $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, d\}$ are both γ -disconnected then it must follow that

$\{a, c\} \subseteq Y$ and $\{b, d\} \subseteq Z$ or vice-versa ($\{a, c\} \subseteq Z$ and $\{b, d\} \subseteq Y$). But this situation can't occur either, because, as explained in Remark 4.5.3, it is not compatible with the assumption that $\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$.

Hence we know that exactly one of $\{a, c\}$ and $\{b, d\}$ is γ -connected. By doing a circular permutation of a, b, c, d (which does not affect the two equalities from (6.2)) we may assume that $\{a, c\}$ is γ -connected, and moreover, that $a \in Z$ and $c \in Y$.

Now, a and z are distinct elements of Z ; since $|Z| = 2$, we deduce that

$$a = -z, \quad Z = \{a, z\}, \quad (6.3)$$

and the remaining four elements b, c, d, y that play a role in (6.2) all belong to Y . It is useful to also record here that the cyclic order of b, c, d, y on Y is given by the formula

$$\gamma \downarrow \{b, c, d, y\} = (b, c, d, y); \quad (6.4)$$

this follows immediately by using the assumption (6.2) that $\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$, and by checking how the long cycle of $\lambda_{y,z}$ goes, when one starts at the point $a \in Z$.

In what follows we will denote by A, A' and A'' the three distinct orbits of τ (equivalently, blocks of ν) which contain $\{a, c\}$, $\{b, d\}$ and $\{y, z\}$, respectively. Since $\nu = \pi \wedge \rho$, we can write

$$A = B \cap C, \quad A' = B' \cap C', \quad A'' = B'' \cap C'', \quad (6.5)$$

where B, B', B'' are blocks of π and C, C', C'' are blocks of ρ . Note that we have the relations

$$B'' = -B, \quad C'' = -C, \quad (6.6)$$

which hold because $B'' \ni z = -a \in -B$ and $C'' \ni z = -a \in -C$.

Lemma 6.3. *Consider the setting of the Remark 6.2.*

1° *It is not possible that any two of the three blocks B, B', B'' of π are distinct from each other. Similarly, it is not possible that any two of the three blocks C, C', C'' of ρ are distinct from each other.*

2° *It is not possible that $B = B' = B''$, and similarly, it is not possible that $C = C' = C''$.*

Proof. 1° Assume for contradiction that B, B' and B'' are three distinct blocks of π . Let ϕ be the unique permutation in $S_{nc}^B(n-1, 1)$ with the property that $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi) = \pi$. Since π has at least two distinct γ -connecting blocks (namely B and B''), we can use Lemma 4.8 to infer that $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi)$ coincides in this case with the orbit partition $\Omega(\phi)$. Hence B, B', B'' are three distinct orbits of ϕ , where $B \supseteq A \supseteq \{a, c\}$, $B' \supseteq A' \supseteq \{b, d\}$, and $B'' \supseteq A'' \supseteq \{y, z\}$. It is then clear that

$$\phi \downarrow \{a, b, c, d, y, z\} = (a, c)(b, d)(y, z),$$

and in conjunction with our standing assumption that $\lambda_{y,z} \downarrow \{a, b, c, d\} = (a, b, c, d)$ (made in Equation (6.2)), this implies that ϕ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-3) – contradiction.

The argument that C, C', C'' cannot be three distinct blocks of ρ is identical to the one shown above for B, B', B'' .

2° If we had that $B = B' = B''$ then it would follow that C, C', C'' are three distinct blocks of ρ (since the intersections $A = B \cap C$, $A' = B' \cap C'$ and $A'' = B'' \cap C''$ give three distinct orbits of τ); but this is not possible, by part 1° of the lemma. A similar argument rules out the possibility that $C = C' = C''$. ■

Lemma 6.4. *Consider the setting of the Remark 6.2. Then $B \neq B''$ and $C \neq C''$.*

Proof. Assume for contradiction that $B = B''$. We observed above (see (6.6)) that we also have $B'' = -B$; hence B is an inversion-invariant block of π . It is moreover clear that B is γ -connected, since $B \cap Y \ni c, y$ and $B \cap Z \ni a, z$.

Let ϕ be the unique permutation in $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(n-1, 1)$ with the property that $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi) = \pi$. By Lemma 4.8, B is the unique block of π which is both inversion-invariant and γ -connected. The same lemma tells us that the partition $\Omega(\phi)$ of X into orbits of ϕ consists of $B \cap Y$, $B \cap Z$, and all the blocks of π which are different from B . Note in particular that B' has to be an orbit of ϕ (indeed, B' is a block of π , and cannot be equal to $B = B''$, by part 2^o of the preceding lemma).

But then let us look at the distinct orbits $B \cap Y$ and B' of ϕ , and at the elements $c, y \in B \cap Y$ and $b, d \in B'$. All these four elements belong to Y , and we have $\gamma \downarrow \{b, c, d, y\} = (b, c, d, y)$ (see Equation (6.4) above). This leads us to the conclusion that ϕ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-1) – contradiction.

So the assumption that $B = B''$ leads to contradiction, hence $B \neq B''$. The proof that $C \neq C''$ is done in the same way. ■

Remark 6.5. Consider the setting of the Remark 6.2. Due to the facts proved in this setting in Lemmas 6.3 and 6.4, we now know that the blocks B, B', B'' of π are such that either $B' = B$ or $B' = B''$ (indeed, Lemma 6.4 states that $B \neq B''$, so having $B' \neq B$ and $B' \neq B''$ would contradict Lemma 6.3.1). Similarly, the blocks C, C', C'' of ρ are such that either $C' = C$ or $C' = C''$.

Observe that it is not possible to have $B' = B$ and $C' = C$, because $A = B \cap C$ and $A' = B' \cap C'$ are distinct orbits of the permutation τ . Similarly, it is not possible to have that $B' = B''$ and $C' = C''$. So we are either in the case when $B' = B, C' = C''$, or we are in the case when $B' = B'', C' = C$. By swapping, if necessary, the roles of π and of ρ in the above discussion, we can (and will) assume in what follows that it is the first of these two cases which takes place.

So from now on we can continue our discussion by writing everything in terms of the blocks B and C . Indeed, the blocks B', B'' and C', C'' that were introduced in (6.2) can now be replaced in terms of B and C :

$$B' = B, \quad B'' = -B, \quad C' = C'' = -C. \quad (6.7)$$

In terms of B and C alone, the statement of Lemma 6.4 becomes that B and C are not inversion-invariant; hence we know that

$$B \cap (-B) = \emptyset, \quad \text{and} \quad C \cap (-C) = \emptyset. \quad (6.8)$$

It is useful to also record here that (as an immediate consequence of (6.7) and of how B, B', B'' and C, C', C'' were defined in Remark 6.2) we have

$$a, b, c, d, -y \in B, \quad a, -b, c, -d, -y \in C. \quad (6.9)$$

Proposition 6.6. *Let π, ρ be two partitions in $NC^B(n-1, 1)$, and consider their intersection meet $\nu := \pi \wedge \rho$. Suppose that ν is γ -connected and has no inversion-invariant blocks, and let τ be the permutation of X defined as in Proposition 5.10 above: the orbit partition of τ is equal to ν , and for every block A of ν we have that $\tau \downarrow A = \mu_A$ (the canonical permutation of A introduced in Definition 4.4). Then $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(n-1, 1)$.*

Proof. The only thing to be proved about τ which was left out in Proposition 5.10 is that it does not satisfy the crossing pattern (AC-3). Assume for contradiction that τ satisfies (AC-3), and consider six distinct points $a, b, c, d, y, z \in X$ with $y \in Y$ and $z \in Z$, such that the relations (6.2) from Remark 6.2 are holding. The arguments presented in Remark 6.2, in Lemmas 6.3 and 6.4, and in Remark 6.5 then tell us the following: at the cost of doing a cyclic permutation of a, b, c, d and of swapping if necessary the roles of π and ρ , we may assume that there exist a block B of π and a block C of ρ such that (6.8) and (6.9) hold. Moreover, the cyclic permutation we performed on a, b, c, d ensures that

$$a = -z, \{a, z\} = Z, \text{ and } b, c, d, y \in Y, \gamma \downarrow \{b, c, d, y\} = (b, c, d, y)$$

(see Equations (6.3) and (6.4) in Remark 6.2).

Let ϕ and ψ be the permutations in $S_{nc}^B(n-1, 1)$ which have $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi) = \pi$ and $\tilde{\Omega}(\psi) = \rho$. Observe that B is an orbit of ϕ . Indeed, the only way B could be a block of $\tilde{\Omega}(\phi)$ but not an orbit of ϕ would be if B was the union of two inversion-invariant orbits of ϕ ; but this would imply that $B = -B$, and we know from (6.8) that $B \neq -B$. A similar argument shows that C is an orbit of ψ .

Let us next look at the elements $b, -b, c, d, y \in Y$. We claim that these are five distinct elements of Y . Indeed, b, c, d, y have to be distinct because they are part of the set of six distinct elements $a, b, c, d, y, z \in X$ that we started with. We next observe that $-b$ is distinct from b, c, d because $b, c, d \in B$, $-b \in -B$ (by (6.9)), and $B \cap (-B) = \emptyset$ (by (6.8)); a similar argument shows that $-b \neq y$ (we have $-b \in C$, $y \in -C$, and $C \cap (-C) = \emptyset$).

We consider the cyclic permutation induced by γ on the set $\{b, -b, c, d, y\}$. Since we know that $\gamma \downarrow \{b, c, d, y\} = (b, c, d, y)$, there are in fact only four possibilities for what $\gamma \downarrow \{b, -b, c, d, y\}$ can be. We group these four possibilities into two cases, and we argue that each of the two cases leads to contradiction.

Case 1. $\gamma \downarrow \{b, -b, c, d, y\} = (b, -b, c, d, y)$, or $\gamma \downarrow \{b, -b, c, d, y\} = (b, c, -b, d, y)$.

In this case we have that $\gamma \downarrow \{b, -b, d, y\} = (b, -b, d, y)$, with $b, d \in B$ and $-b, y \in -B$. Since B and $-B$ are two distinct orbits of ϕ , it follows that $\tau \downarrow \{b, -b, d, y\} = (b, d)(-b, y)$, and we find that ϕ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-1) – contradiction.

Case 2. $\gamma \downarrow \{b, -b, c, d, y\} = (b, c, d, -b, y)$, or $\gamma \downarrow \{b, -b, c, d, y\} = (b, c, d, y, -b)$.

In this case we have that $\gamma \downarrow \{b, c, d, -b\} = (b, c, d, -b)$, with $b, d \in -C$ and $c, -b \in C$. Since C and $-C$ are two distinct orbits of ψ , it follows that $\tau \downarrow \{b, c, d, -b\} = (b, d)(c, -b)$, and we find that ψ satisfies the crossing pattern (AC-1) – contradiction. ■

Corollary 6.7. *If π, ρ are two partitions in $NC^B(n-1, 1)$, then the intersection meet $\pi \wedge \rho$ also belongs to $NC^B(n-1, 1)$.*

Proof. This follows immediately when the statement of Proposition 6.6 is added to the discussion made in Remark 5.11 at the end of the preceding section. ■

Finally, Theorem 1.5 follows from Corollary 6.7, in the way observed in the above Remark 6.1.

7. The case of type D

The results of the paper were stated in the introduction in the framework of the groups B_n , but all three Theorems 1.1, 1.4 and 1.5 have counterparts that hold in the framework of the Weyl groups D_n . In this section we present these counterparts of type D.

We will use the notations p, q , $n := p + q$, X, Y, γ that were introduced in Section 3. The Weyl group D_n is the subgroup of $\mathcal{S}(X)$ defined as

$$D_n = \left\{ \tau \in \mathcal{S}(X) \mid \begin{array}{l} \tau(-i) = -\tau(i), \forall i \in X, \text{ and} \\ \tau \text{ is an even permutation} \end{array} \right\}.$$

(Thus D_n is a subgroup of index 2 of B_n .) The analogue of type D for the set of annular non-crossing permutations $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$ from Definition 3.1 is

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q) := \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \cap D_n. \quad (7.1)$$

On the other hand we use on D_n a length function ℓ_D , which is defined with respect to the following set of generators of D_n :

$$\{(i, j)(-i, -j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\} \cup \{(i, -j)(-i, j) \mid 1 \leq i < j \leq n\}. \quad (7.2)$$

That is, for every $\tau \in D_n$ we have that $\ell_D(\tau)$ is the smallest possible k such that τ can be factored as a product of k generators from (7.2). The length function ℓ_D then defines a partial order on D_n , by the same kind of formula as used in type B: for $\sigma, \tau \in D_n$ we put

$$\sigma \leq \tau \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} \ell_D(\tau) = \ell_D(\sigma) + \ell_D(\sigma^{-1}\tau). \quad (7.3)$$

Now, the counterpart of type D for Theorem 1.1 turns out to follow easily from the theorem itself, due to the following easily checked observation about length functions: the length function ℓ_D on D_n is in fact *the restriction* to D_n of the length function of type B, ℓ_B on B_n . This in turn implies that for $\sigma, \tau \in D_n$ we have the equivalence

$$(\sigma \leq \tau \text{ in } D_n) \Leftrightarrow (\sigma \leq \tau \text{ in } B_n). \quad (7.4)$$

But then we immediately get that:

Corollary 7.1. $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q) = \{\tau \in D_n \mid \tau \leq \gamma\}$.

Proof. We have that

$$\begin{aligned} \{\tau \in D_n \mid \tau \leq \gamma\} &= \{\tau \in B_n \mid \tau \leq \gamma\} \cap D_n && \text{(because of (7.4))} \\ &= \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q) \cap D_n && \text{(by Theorem 1.1)} \\ &= (\mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \cap B_n) \cap D_n && \text{(by definition of } \mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)\text{)} \\ &= \mathcal{S}_{nc}(X, \gamma) \cap D_n \\ &= \mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q) && \text{(by definition of } \mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q)\text{)}. \end{aligned}$$

■

Similarly, the counterpart of type D for Theorem 1.4 is a corollary of Theorem 1.4.

Corollary 7.2. *Let us denote*

$$NC^D(p, q) := \{\tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \mid \tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q)\}. \quad (7.5)$$

Then the map

$$\mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q) \ni \tau \mapsto \tilde{\Omega}(\tau) \in NC^D(p, q) \quad (7.6)$$

is a poset isomorphism, where $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q)$ is partially ordered as an interval of D_n , while $NC^D(p, q)$ is partially ordered by reverse refinement.

Proof. From the equivalence (7.4) it follows that the partial order considered on $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(p, q)$ is the one induced from $\mathcal{S}_{nc}^B(p, q)$. On the other hand it is clear that the partial order on $NC^D(p, q)$ is the one induced from $NC^B(p, q)$ (since for $\pi, \rho \in NC^D(p, q)$ the inequality “ $\pi \leq \rho$ ” means that every block of ρ is a union of blocks of π , and this is independent of whether π, ρ are viewed as elements of $NC^D(p, q)$ or as elements of $NC^B(p, q)$). But then the fact that in (7.6) we have a poset isomorphism follows by appropriately restricting the poset isomorphism (1.6) from Theorem 1.4. ■

Finally, let us discuss the counterpart of type D for Theorem 1.5. This does hold, that is, $NC^D(n - 1, 1)$ is a lattice with respect to the partial order given by reverse refinement. But this is not an immediate corollary of Theorem 1.5. Indeed, $NC^D(n - 1, 1)$ is a *subposet* of $NC^B(n - 1, 1)$, but is not a *sublattice* of $NC^B(n - 1, 1)$ – for $\pi, \rho \in NC^D(n - 1, 1)$, the meet of π and ρ in $NC^D(n - 1, 1)$ doesn’t generally coincide with the “intersection meet” $\pi \wedge \rho$ described in Theorem 1.5 ! So here a different kind of argument is required; but we are fortunate that we only need to invoke the work previously done by Athanasiadis and Reiner in the paper [1].

Remark 7.3. For $n \geq 2$, the poset $NC^D(n - 1, 1)$ coincides exactly with the poset constructed in [1], and denoted there as “ $NC^{(D)}(n)$ ”. Thus $NC^D(n - 1, 1)$ is a lattice, by Proposition 3.1 of [1].

The annular interpretation for the lattice $NC^{(D)}(n)$ of Athanasiadis and Reiner was observed independently by Krattenthaler and Müller in Section 7 of their recent paper [10].

We conclude by pointing out a couple of clues that have to be followed in order to make the connection between the poset $NC^{(D)}(n)$ from [1] and the poset $NC^D(n - 1, 1)$ of this paper. The construction made in [1] goes by drawing $1, 2, \dots, n - 1, -1, -2, \dots, -(n - 1)$ around a circle, and by placing both n and $-n$ at the center of the circle. But if instead of putting n and $-n$ right at the center we put them on a small circle concentric with the one containing $\pm 1, \pm 2, \dots, \pm(n - 1)$, then the partitions considered in the definition of $NC^{(D)}(n)$ (see beginning of Section 3 in [1]) become *annular* non-crossing. Another point in [1] which looks puzzling at first sight is that if a partition $\pi \in NC^{(D)}(n)$ has a zero-block (a block B such that $B = -B$), then $\pm n$ are forced to belong to that block. But this corresponds exactly to the passage from $\Omega(\tau)$ to $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ in Notation 1.2. Indeed, if a permutation $\tau \in \mathcal{S}_{nc}^D(n - 1, 1)$ has inversion-invariant orbits, then it turns out that τ must have exactly two such orbits, M and N , where $M \subseteq \{1, \dots, n - 1\} \cup \{-1, \dots, -(n - 1)\}$ and N is forced to be $\{n, -n\}$; so the partition $\tilde{\Omega}(\tau)$ has exactly one inversion-invariant block, $M \cup N$, which is forced to contain $\pm n$.

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Alexandru Nica: University of Waterloo.
Address: Department of Pure Mathematics, University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada.
Email: anica@math.uwaterloo.ca

Ion Oancea: University of Waterloo.
Address: Department of Pure Mathematics, University of Waterloo,
Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1, Canada.
Email: ioancea@math.uwaterloo.ca